Neutrino Bias-Related Celestial Body Acceleration Responsible for Interstellar Transit of Matter and Not Supernovae

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Introduction

The current conventional wisdom holds that planets come to be in orbit around their stars as they are the remnants of supernovae which are violently ejected from other star systems and are eventually caught the orbit of neighboring stars. One component of the prevailing theory is that planets in orbit around stars which experience supernovae are vaporized. It seems unlikely that something as large as a planet would be vaporized simply because it was exposed to a strong solar wind. That wind would, indeed, be enough to strip atmosphere off of planets, but it would not be enough to vaporize the rocks composing the planet. It could also be expected to, for example, give impart a new and compositionally different atmosphere to the planet composed mostly of helium as well as certain noble gasses such as argon.

As only a minority of stars will “go supernova,” it seems unreasonable to believe that this is the sole mechanism through which planetary bodies may be transferred from one solar system to another, particularly given this author’s insight (ibid.) that the expansion of the universe is driven by a form of propulsion induced by gravity which increases exponentially as velocity increases. Thus, any moving celestial object is going to naturally tend to grow further apart from other celestial objects over time. Gravity pulls things together at close range, but causes them to accelerate through space to a greater degree relative to the current velocity. The greater the extent to which velocity increases, the greater the rate of acceleration becomes up until a certain limit described by this author in a previous publication is reached (ibid.,) which is 25% of the speed of light. At that point, objects will continue to accelerate, but the rate of acceleration will begin on a downward gradient until 50% of the speed of light, at which point, velocity will stabilize and this acceleration effect will cease to be an observable part of physics for those experiencing that velocity.

The purpose of this paper is to explore some of the implications of this accelerative/expansive tendency for interstellar dynamics, specifically, the dynamics of planets and other smaller physical objects.

Abstract

When we apply this understanding of the tendency of galaxies to grow further apart from one-another to planets, we can make some predictions about the history of planets, past and future. We know, for example, that Mars once had a dense atmosphere similar to Earth’s which supported life. The currently prevailing theory is that a series of powerful solar flares somehow ripped Mars’ atmosphere off (these same flares clearly did not rip off the atmospheres of Venus or Earth, casting doubt upon that hypothesis.)

If we assume for a moment that all celestial bodies in motion will tend to accelerate because of the neutrino bias effect, that acceleration would predictably lead to the gradual increase in orbital distance of any planet not already in terminal descent toward a star. It is interesting to note that despite the relatively slow orbital velocity of some of the outer planets, they do not fall into the Sun.

We can predict that the faster the orbital velocity of a planet, the faster the planet will escape from the orbit of a star. This effect is but one effect acting upon the planets.

As most stars age, their mass gradually decreases and, thus, the gravitational pull of the star decreases even as the velocity of the orbiting stars increases, as does its orbital distance. The idea that old stars expand in volume is likely entirely apocryphal. The diminutive volume of dwarf stars suggest that stars simply shrink over time gradually, getting dimmer as they do so. This recommends a number of important changes to the standard astronomical model. For one, the idea of there being a “Standard Candle,” a concept promoted by Edwin Hubble, is one with which we must dispense. Although this is the basis for current estimates of the age of the universe, I believe that reverse-analysis of the neutrino bias effect upon galactic expansion would provide a more accurate estimate.

Different stars have different sizes and brightnesses and many factors affect the brightness and color of stars. We cannot simply assume that stars all have the same brightness. For another thing, as I described in at least one previous paper, the red color of what are apparently older stars is an illusion generated by interactions between shorter wavelengths of light which results in phase cancellation, leaving only the red wavelengths. If a star is sufficiently massive, this effect can come about. If we could approach those stars more closely, we would see that the “Red Giant” stars begin to appear increasingly white as we did so. Stars are driven by a recursive cycle of fusion and fission. They universally emit every color on the spectrum which makes them appear to be white without exception. They all use the same kind of fuel, without exception. There are only two things which can make a star appear to be red: 1.) The fact that the star is moving away from you and 2.) The elimination of higher frequencies of light after emission from the star through phase cancellation resulting from prolonged near-parallel travel. Interestingly, that effect provides clues as to why the “Cosmic Microwave Background” is so long-lived. Microwave energy is the least prone to mutual annihilation with other EM as a result of there being a great many active sources of EM which is at a higher frequency as well as a lower frequency, but much less in the way of microwave-band emissions. Thus, to the extent that very old microwave-emissive sources emitted microwaves, we can detect these microwaves as a result of the fact that they reach us from such a wide variety of directions and are produced in modest quantities by stars compared to other frequencies. It is interesting to note that we receive these microwaves from all directions, which would seem to conflict with the idea that the early universe began at a single point. If the CMB emissions originate in the Early Universe, we should not be able to see them as we are moving at less than the speed of light. I, therefore, reject that conventionally held notion.

The CMB residing in its signature frequency range and the related fact that it tends to carry farthest is almost certainly a manifestation both of the aforementioned decreased tendency of stars to generate microwave-band energy (thus limiting opportunities for phase-cancellations) and also as a consequence of 160 GHz photons residing at a “sweet spot” in the electromagnetic spectrum with relation to the ratio between the mass of the photons and the spin velocity or “energy level” of the photons i.e. they are perfectly balanced at 160 GHz in these terms. In the case of visible light, which has more energy than mass and long-wave photons which have more mass than energy, such wavelengths of light are less likely to survive over time due to increased rates of dissipation. The mass-energy relationship which gives microwaves this property of “carry” is analogous to the way in which atmospheric friction is better-resisted by more massive objects rather than faster objects and an optimal ratio, therefore, exists, between mass and velocity in ballistics for overcoming atmospheric drag. That same concept of balancing weight and energy; relevant to ballistics; is relevant to EM when talking about EM’s dissipation through a vacuum over interstellar distances.

Therefore, some stars appear to be red or blue-shifted because they are moving away or toward us, but those stars which are not shifted by the Doppler Effect are shifted by asymmetric phase cancellation due to interacting light from ultra-large light sources (ibid..)

As the death of stars is gradual, so, too, is the escape of planets from their pull. A violent ejection would cause interstellar objects to move so quickly that they would not be slowed sufficiently by a neighboring star or series of stars to be brought into a stable orbit.

At some point around the time when dying stars stop producing light, their planets have likely already made about 10% of the journey through interstellar space. A large mass of mostly iron could be predicted to remain behind, unlikely to again interact with neighbor stars for quite some time, but capable of changing the relative orbit of other stars relative to the center of the galaxy in the event that remnant cores of stars pass in sufficient proximity to active stars.

The maximum velocity at which we could expect interstellar bodies to travel would likely depend upon their trajectory relative to the center of the galaxy at the point at which they make the escape from their old host stars. On this topic, I think it is important to point out that the currently prevailing hypothesis that planets form from dust is not correct. The various planets of the solar system were likely pulled into the solar system at entirely different times and had “past lives” in the orbit of other stars. The planets of the inner solar system have likely been here the longest, with the gas giants of the outer solar system being new additions which joined as remnants from the dissolution of a previous solar system (as, necessarily, did the inner planets.) The gas of the gas giants is associated with the offgassing of stellar matter, perhaps from a supernova, during the death of its old host. Planets such as Earth have atmosphere because of the combined presence of an iron-nickel core needed to support electrically induced heating leading to volcanism as

well a large quantities of liquid water. Water interacting with magma at intense pressures naturally gives rise to nitrogen-oxygen atmospheres.

Interstellar objects likely move much more slowly than comets, for example, which are known to move at about 40,000 MPH relative to the surface of the Earth. Comets are likely accelerated to these extreme velocities over a great deal of time due to the same neutrino biasing effect which ordinarily causes such bodies to be ejected. The idea that omets get to be moving at such a velocity because two rocks nudged one another in the Asteroid Belt or Kuiper Belt is absurd. Those objects are near-stationary relative to one-another.

This insight allows us to begin to think of comets as objects which are in the process of escaping from the Solar System due to the neutrino bias acceleration effect. Most comets are fated to be subsumed by planets due to their orbital eccentricity, but their orbits could be predicted to become less eccentric over time in addition to their distance from the Sun increasing over time. Current physical simulation models attempting to guess at the positions of the planets millions of years hence do not take these accelerative effects into account. If we could quantify these effects and incorporate them into a simulation, it would be revelatory.

Returning to the topic of Mars, it may be the case that microbial life was able to exist on Mars in the past despite its thin atmosphere due to its having, at one time, been in a more proximal orbit to the Sun. If the production of atmosphere is gradual and if atmosphere may be lost due to strong solar winds, volcanism is therefore required in order to support the continual production of atmosphere. The frozen water found on Mars would seem to suggest that volcanism may have ceased as a result of the distance between Mars and the Sun gradually increasing over time, preventing electrical induction into its own metallic core which may be smaller than that of the Earth's. With no volcanism, there would be no production of atmosphere and thus, changes to atmosphere over time would have eventually become, in the case of Mars, purely ablative and never tributary.

Conclusion

This understanding would certainly have long-term implications for the future of climate on Earth. Provided that the human race survives long enough for the effect to become relevant, we might expect to be in a more distant orbit around the Sun given another 50 million or so years and might expect that our planet's atmosphere will actually become more dense not only because of the colder temperatures, because because of the continual production of atmosphere within magma shafts, but only for so long as our proximity to the Sun is sufficient so as to foster volcanism.

It may eventually be necessary to nudge the Earth into a closer orbit around the Sun in order to compensate both for the tendency of orbital distance to continue to increase as well as to adjust for decreased solar energetic output.